THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELFGRAPH

The State Elections of To-day-President Johnson's Future Policy Fore-shadowed.

From the Herald. Pennsylvania to-day elects a Governor, a Legislature in part, and twenty-four members of Congress; Obio elects a Secretary of State and some other States officers, and nineteen members of Congress; Indiana elects State officers, a Legislature, and eleven members of Congress; and Iowa elects minor State officers, District Judges, and six members of Congress. In all, there are sixty members of the national House of Representatives to be elected; and if in these elections the Republicans hold their own, or anything near it, the issue between the President's plan of Southern restoration and the plan of Congress may be accepted as determined in favor of the pending Constitutional amendment, which embodies the ultimatum of Congress,

In Pennsylvania in 1864 Governor Curtin's majority was a little over fifteen thousand—a majority upon which sixteen out of the twentyfour members of Congress were carried by the Republicans. Last year, upon a considerably reduced popular vote, the Republican majority was twenty-two thousand. General Geary, it is supposed, will at least, upon a full vote, hold this majority, and the indications are that the Republicans will maintain their list of Congressmen, although two or three districts are exceedingly close. There are also two or three very close districts in Ohio; and if the dominant party carry seventeen of the nineteen in all, as they now hold them in Congress, they will do better than is generally expected. The same may be said if they carry eight of the eleven Congressional districts of Indiana, as they did in 1864. It is most probable, on the other hand, that the whole Iowa delegation will be maintained without a fracture.

We anticipate, at all events, from these elec-tions for the Fortieth Congress a popular ver-dict in favor of the constitutional plaus of restoration of the Thirty-ninth Congress which will be decisive. All the signs of the times, from Pennsylvania to Iowa, point to this result. The popularity of the Constitutional amend the most conspicuous feature of this political campaign throughout the North. It has revived much of the enthusiasm and activity on the Republican side which carried so irresistibly the war platform of Lincoln and Johnson against the peace platform of the Chicago shent-per-shent Convention. In fact, with the failure of the Philadelphia last August Convention to organize a new national party from the conservative Republicans and the remains of the old broken down Democratic party, these fall elections are but a repetition of those between the Union war party of the war and the Copperhead seace party; and we therefore look for the same results, with the impression that this time same results, with the impression that his time this obnoxious peace-at-any-price rump of the old Democratic party will be killed as dead as the old Whig party, or the Know-Nothing faction, or the anti-Mason faction, or the old anti-war Federal party of 1812, or Julius Cæsar. Now it appears that, carefully consulting the current manifestations of Northern public opinion and the signs of the times in regard to these impending elections, President Johnson, desirous of conforming his policy to the will of

desirous of conforming his policy to the will of the people, awaits the general result. A special correspondent at Washington says:—"The indications gathering in the political horizon here point to radical triumphs throughout the North, in which event the President will say to the Southern States and the world-'I have submitted my plan to the people, and, so far as the people have had opportunity to act upon it, their verdict has been in favor of the proposed Constitutional amendment. Under the circumstances, the best advice I can give is that you (the Southern States) adopt the amendment, in order (hat you may be restored to the Union, so that all the people (that is, all the States represeated in Congress) may consult upon the future of our great country." This, we are assured from a witness who ought to know, is what the President says in reference to his future Southern policy, should these Northern impending elections reveal a decisive weight of Northern public opinion in favor of the Constitutional amendment of Congress.

amendment of Congress.

This is good news, and we are glad to hear it. It places President Johnson properly before the country as a man of the people, faithful to the will of the people, and especially to the great body of the people, who have the right to demand and the power to exact from the lately insurgent States the terms of their restoration to Congress. Upon this ground President Johnson may still become the master of the situation in Congress and in the matter of the reconstruction of our national parties with the restoration of the South. The game is in his hands. A word from him to the excluded States will bring them to the ratification, and the ratification will bring them into Congress. Sumner may cry this will not do, Stevens may still threaten confiscation and extermination; but the example of Tennessee is a binding precedent upon Congress. Agree, says the North to the South, agree to these essential securities for the future, as you have agreed to the ratification of the amendment abolishing slavery, and the doors of Congress will be opened to you, and with this reinstatement in Congress you will have the power to protect yourselves and to secure your own interests in the legislation of Congress, Hence we are glad to believe that the President's powerful influence in the South will be shortly wielded in favor of this Constitutional amendment; glad, because we are satisfied that a word from him to Virginia, South Carolina, Arkansas, or Texas will settle the question.

The South and the Constitutional From the Times

Ex-Governor Sharkey has declared himself opposed to the Constitutional amendment, and has published an article, which we copied recently, against its ratification by the Southern States. Other prominent politicians are exerting their influence to prevent that result. And journals of undoubted weight are trying to persuade their readers that an indefinite exclusion from Congress will be preferable to admission purchased by the acceptance of conditions which are distasteful.

Such a line of argument would be entitled to more consideration under different circumstances. If the South were in the full enjoyment of privileges pertaining to the Union as before the war, there might be a great deal of force in the appeals which are addressed to its pride, and to its cherished theory of constitutional right.

In a certain sense, indeed, the latter is recog-nized by the mere fact of reference with a view to ratification. Practically, however, this now amounts to little. The major fact of exclusion from Congress remains unshaken, and until this be in some manner removed, it will be the one important obstacle with which the South must deal. By its own acts it has been placed at a disadvantage. The legislative power of the country is against it. It has no power in the Government, and no likelihood of obtaining any, until Congress either relax in its requirements of ments or pronounce them satisfied. therefore, a reasonable certainty that the pre-sent position of the South will continue, unless by ratifying the amendment it iulfil the pre-scribed conditions of restoration to the Union, and so regain its proper proportion of power in the Government.

and so regain its proper proportion of power in the Government.

There might be sagacity in rejecting these conditions it a probability existed of their modification. If it were likely that the next Congress would revise the decision of the present one, and admit the South with or without the amendment, a delay of a few months might be comparatively immaterial. But the probabilities

all point the other way. Not only is there no reason for expecting a more conciliatory Congress, but there are many reasons for expecting a Congress more inflexible in its demands than that of which Governor Sharkey complains. Hopes and wishes are of no avail in the case. The predictions of Democratic newspapers are The predictions of Democratic newspapers are not worth the paper upon which they are printed. The current of public feeling in the North runs but in one direction, and that is towards the amendment as the sine qua non of restoration. The unaulmity of the people upon the question has had but one parallel, and that was the unanimity with which they sustained the war

Their determination to prevent disruption is only equalled by their resolve that the stipulated guarantees shall be exacted before restoring the guarantees shall be exacted before restoring the lately seconded States to their former position. There is a danger, too, that if these guarantees be not now granted, yet more unpalatable concessions may be demanded. Obstinacy on the part of the North. A refusal to yield to the extent now required is calculated to provoke; and the governing power, thus defled, may enforce claims which it has not yet preferred. We say this not by way of menace, but to indicate the possible tendency of events, if the South doggedly decline to accept the amendment. The refusal itself may be not unnaturally interpreted as evidence of the want of harmony between the sections, and the consequent necessity of more stringent measures to assure to the Union the truits of the war.

Nor should it be forgotten that in a brief period the North will be able to impart constitutional validity to the amendment whether the South ratity it or not. Territories now awalting admission will doubtless be invested with the dignity of States in the coming winter; other States may be formed out of States where a demand for division already exists; and by this periectly constitutional process the power of amending the Constitution may be secured, de-spite the inaction or hostility of the South. Against such a result vetoes will afford no protection, since nothing is more certain than that any interposition by the Executive to stay the will of the majority in Congress will henceforward be ineffectual. There will acreafter be no difficulty in obtaining two-thirds' votes when wanted to give effect to the policy of Congress. The popular versict this autumn will do more shan make the amendment a certainty; it will render Congress invulnerable in any further conflict with the President upon matters grow-

ing out of legislative action.

We write of what is and what will be rather than of things as we would have them. Our own opinion as to the injustice and impropriety of exacting the ratification of the amendment as a condition of admission remains unchanged while we have seen no argument that sinkes our approval of the amendment itself as intrinsically moderate, expedient, and just. The South may preperly complain of a requirement not already warranted by the Constitution; but, after all, should this feeling induce a summary rejection of an overture the most friendly that will ever be made? Pride is well in its way, but not as the master of prudence. And the South may rest assured that it will lose more than it can possibly gain by delay and opposition. Neither will alter the result, but either may weaken the hands of those in the North who are disposed to liberality, and may in the same proportion strengthen those from whom the South has everything to fear. It is not often that much is gained by kicking against the pricks.

Finance and Currency. From the Tribune.

The commercial and financial horoscope of our country presages serious trouble. These are its leading features:-

1. A pletbora of what is (with questionable propriety) called money, and (still more inaccurately) capital. 2. Loans on call at short time go begging, and

are to be obtained at low interest "on call," or short time on almost any sort of collaterals.

3. Stocks of all kinds selling at enormous prices, and generally rising in market value. 4. The premium on gold advancing, and nearly up to 50 per cent.

5. Gold flowing hither from Europe, though

our imports of goods enormously exceeds our exports of products—the gold, with the accruing commercial balance against us, being invested in stocks and bonds, mainly those of the Gov-ernment. In other words: we are drawing bills against the industry of our children and grand-children, selling them at 25 per cent, discount, and spending the proceeds in wines, silks, and other tuxuries which "perish in the using."

6. High prices for labor, for products, for

almost everything, rendering ours the best market in the world to sell in and the worst to buy in, an increase and diffusion of sumptuous tastes and luxurious habits, all seem to fore-shadow a grand crash, which no skill in financiering can long postpone, if there be not a radical change in our financial and commercial

That change we think the Secretary of the Treasury might and should inaugurate. If he had any earnest, vital faith in the doctrines of his Fort Wayne speech, and his annual report, we believe he would do it. After long and patient waiting and hoping, we have been driven to the conclusion that, though he clearly appreciates the present perilous position of the country, he will do nothing whatever to improve it—that he is one of those dispensers of fine phrases in praise of virtue and morality whose words are in perpetual conflict with their deeds. Is this uncharitable? Look at his expose just issued, and judge:—

saued, and judge :-The primary impulse to the present inflation of nominal values is given by the great disparity in value between \$1060 in gold and the same amount in "legal tender." Men buy stocks "on time." ealers their releases the contract of the contr amount in "legal tender." Men buy stocks "on time," calculating that their price will be en-hanced by a further debasement of the cur-rency. In other words, a speculator bargains to take and pay for so many shares of Erie, Central, or some other stock, at a given future day, on the strength of his expectation that the currency will then be still further debased, and the currency price of this stock consequently enhanced. In other words, he bets that our "legal tender" will have less actual value 30 or

60 days hence than at present.

This debasement is effected in two ways:
First, by making "legal tender" and bank notes more abundant; secondly, by making gold scarcer and its acquirement more difficult. Whatever tends to lock up gold tends to depre-

ciate our actual currency.

Look, now, at Mr. McCulloch's latest expose, just issued, and note these items of his account current:-

Current:

Amount in Treasury.
Com. ... \$86,259,909 Coin Int. .. \$1,310,065,941 Currency ... \$41,958,858 Currency do. 980,930,190 No interest. 487,252,205

Tota'.....8128,218,767 Tota'....., \$128,218,767 —Here are over eighty millions of gold and silver hoarded—for what? The debt is being reduced at the rate of \$20,000,000 per month. The current revenue largely exceeds the current expenditures. The current receipts of coin very largely exceed the current demands therefor, as is proved by this accumulation. What possible reason can you conceive for keeping on hand this enormous hoard, subject to embezzlement, burglary, and all other mischances, when its instant use in reducing the principal of our debt would diminish the annual interest payable thereon by at least five millions of dollars?

dollars? Were the Secretary to use this coin forthwith in the purchase and extinction or public debt be would, first, reduce the premium on gold—in other words, diminish the debasement of our currency—thus bringing us ever so much nearer to healthy, natural prices; secondly, he would signally appreciate our public debt, and compet foreigners who henceforth buy it to pay some-thing like its actual value; thirdly, it would arrest speculation and diminish importation; fourthly, it would enable the Secretary to renew his losns, when he shall be called to renew them, on terms far more favorable than he can otherwise hope for. By buying up and extinguishing nearly one hundred millions of public debt, he inevitably appreciates what remains, rendering its holders more reluctant to sell and others more eager to buy securities which are seen to be steadily rising in value. And, by continuing to buy up and extinguish, so fast as he can, with either coin or currency, the Secretary would soon be able to place a five per cant. consol at par or over, absorbing therein most of our debt, and thus reducing the annual interest at least twenty millions.

Can any one reconcile the Secretary's daily practice with the dectrines of his annual

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. JOHN B. GOUGH, will deliver TWO LECTURES under the auspices of

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 10, Subject—"CURIOSITY."
This is an entirely NEW LECTURE, and will be

vered for the FIRST TIME in Philadelphia. THURSDAY EVENING, October 11. Fubject-"ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS." Ticaets at Ashmead & Evans' Bookstore, No. 724

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Boare of Mathers have determined to a low to all persons who shall all pear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the clesing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of this day the privilege of subscribing for new stock of par, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names Each shareholder entitled to a fraction in part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1865 at 3 P. M.

Fayment will be considered due June I, 1867, but an

tember 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1895 at 3 P. M.

Fayment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instain ent of 26 per cent., or ten do lars per share, must be paid at he time or subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to the c. at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aloresald instalment, made before the 1st of June 1867, discount with be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum ano on a lapayments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock net paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be ioriented to the use of the Company Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, it paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no carlier dividend.

SOLOMON ShEPHERD.

Treasurer.

QUARTERLY REPORT

NATIONAL BANK

REPUBLIC.

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1866. BESOURCES. 152,432 82 109,154-33
 Banking Pouse.
 54.075.54

 Furniture and fixtures.
 2,788.10

 I xpenses and taxes.
 7.099.23

.. \$326 150 02

I. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK OF 5 HE REPUBLIC, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge JOSEPH P MUMFORD, Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF
TAXES. FRILADELPHIA, October 3, 1866. *
NOTICE TO PERSONAL TAX PAYERS.
Any receipt issued by an Alderman for Personal
Taxes for any year prior to 1886 (for City or State) is
not vaid The only authorized parties appointed for
the collection of such taxes a e the Delinquent Tax
Colectors, or the Clerks at this office.
Information is respectfully requested when any person or persons attempt to issue such receipts, as they
will be dealt with according to law.
(Signed)
CHARLES O'NEILL,
Receiver of Tax is.

Receiver of Tax 38. OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL, COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 4 1866.
A Special Meeting of the stockholders or the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office, on TUES-DA1, the 25d of October next, at 10 o'clock, to take into consideration the further development of the Company's property. pany's property.

By order of the Board of Directors,
10 4 15t C. R. LID DSAY, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL PEACE SOCIETY.—
tober 10, at 3 and 7% o'clock F M.
Friends of thorough Peace Principles, opposed to war and the injustice and oppression which causes it, are invited. Speakers from various parts of the country will be At I o'clock A. M., at the same place, the Pennsylvania Branch of the above will meet 10 6 4t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL. COMPANY will be held at their office. No 258 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers.

M. BUZBY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the RATHBONE PETRO-LEUM COMPANY of Pennsylvania, will be held at their office Ao, 266 S. FOURTH Street, on TUESDAY, 16th October, at 3 o'clock P. M. 9 28 02 9 16 4t J. W. SANBORN, President.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Barmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect
dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOB.

Regererating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

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By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetleth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,

PHILOSOPHY OF MARUIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anaremy,
So 618 I ROADWAY, New York.

POLITICAL.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 19, 1866. To the Hon. LEONARD MYERS Member of Congress from the Third District of Pennsylvania :-Sir:-At a meeting of the Manufacturers and Journevmen Cigar Makers of Philadelphia, held June 18,

1866, the following resolution, together with other proceedings, was adopted :--Resolved. That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Hon. LEONARD MYERS for the very able and consistent manner in which he defended the interests of our business, having stood almost alone in his advocacy

Extract of minutes of meeting, held June 18, 1836. AUGUSTUS PFAFF, President. Attest-Charles Baker, Feoretary.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 20

of placing the tax on the raw material.

HON, I BONARD MYERS :-Sir:-At a meeting of the Philadelphia Druggist Ware Glass-blowers' League, held at the Kensington Engine House, Thursday evening, Suptember 20, 1866, it

was unanin Resolved. That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Hon. LEONAED MYERS for his promptness and energy in presenting our petitions for an increase of the tariff on glassware, and for his able advocacy of our claims for protection. Also

Resolved, That in him we recognize A TRUE FRIEND OF THE WORKINGMEN and of HOME INDUSTRY; and be it further Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to present a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Hon-Leonard Myers.

WILLIAM HARMER Provident, A. FLACK, Rec. Secretary, PETER DAILY, GLORGE E. DUNLAY.

PHILADELPHIA. OCTOBER 5. 1866.

NEXMEN CIGAR MAKERS OF PHILADELPHIA—
Genis:—I notice in to day. *Ledger" a care signed by Augustus l'infl and Charles Baker, stat ug that since the resolution passed at a meeting of your members thanking me for my defense of your business interests, in advocating a tax upon the raw Markhar, I voted in opposition to what I then advocated, and that their names were used without authority. Neither of these statements are true. The resolutions of thanks were sent me exactly as published. It was given unasked, and without restriction, and these gentlemen who were merely the officers of the meeting will not at empt to deny the statement over their signatures as such officers. I voted for the amendment, the passage of which it into trade desired believing it just and equitable. As your letter aomits, 'I stroop almost allow,' it such advo acy, and he amendment is led. Yet I take great pleasure in anying that notwithstanding the ratiure to incorporate my amendment. I voted for the present tax law, which not only its some degree c leven your tende trom the burthens of the former law but in an ACT TO REDUCK. IAX ATION, and releases the great was of the mechanics and business men of the country from imposis amounting to many millions of dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 6, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 6, 1868.

Hamilton Disston, Esq.:—

Dear Sir:—In repry to several kind inquiries from you made with the intention of stiencing the slanders of our opponents, I desire to say:—

First. That the assection that Congress gave higher tounly to the negro than to the white man is as absurd as it is faise. The acts became law by the signature of Andrew Johnson; and had any such distinction been made, he would very proper, y have used the veto he is so fond of.

made, he would very proper, y have used the veto he is so fond of the House passed, a law giving higher bounty to soldiers and to saliors too; but under the pressure of a protest from Andrew Johnson's Secretary of the Tressury, the sensie is used to concur in it; and, on the last morning of the session having voted down a bill to equalize our sataries, which was offered and nived by the Democratic leaders of each House, we took the best beauty bill we could get, the Senate naving incorporated the equalization of salaries and bounties in one bill, and refusing to pass one without the other. Second. That the question of negre suffrage, about which demagogues are prating so much is in nowise involved in the issues before the peop e. The great Constitutional Amendment express y covers to the several States.

stitutional Amendment express y leaves it to the several States.

That amendment repudiates the Rebe debt, guarantees the payment of the Salional obligations, making our bonds, pensions and bounties secure; prevents forsworm traitors from reoccupying the high places of the nation, and asserts that no Southern man desogal or loyal, shall in the basis of representation, be aboved more votes than a Northern one.

On the adoption of this amendment every Southern state may, like lentessee, obtain admission for its loyal members. The fruits of our victories will then be secured and the country, released from the excitement produced by designing leaders whose only object is to leach power regardless of the Popular voick, will, under a judicious system of PROTECTION TO THE HIGHTS OF LABOR MARCH for ward to a prosperity higher unknown. I am, sir, yours, very train.

THE HON. LEONARD MYERS' SERVICES TO THE STATE.—The following interesting correspondence is well worthy of perusal, and explains itself:—

interesting corre pondence is well worthy of perusal, and explains itself;—

Harrisbung, August 6, 1855.

Dear Sir:—It is always agreeable to a public man to feel that be enjoys the confidence of his constituency, and that he has so furthed the trusts committed to his care as to deserve their approbalion. I awai ed the adjournment of Congress to thank you for the real, enciency, and fidelity you lent to the advocacy of the bill you introduced and which passed into a law at the last session of Congress, to reimburse money advanced by the State in 1863 at the request of the President and Secretary of War.

Having failed to secure the appropriation at the preceding sessions of Congress, although earnestly pressed by the Legislature of tale State and our members of Congress and as my term of office expired before another effort could be made. I watched the progress of your bli, with much so icitude; and while the interests of the people were satisfuely served by our entire delegation in aiding the passage of the appropriation. I have never failed to speak of your able, persistent, and successing efforts as deserving the chanks of the State.

When reflecting upon the great questions upon which you were called to acc during the late session of a ongress, it must be a gratification to you to reel that you gave this measure, so just and equitable in all respects, your earnest and efficient support.

Very respectfully your objects as well well as the control of the control of

Hon. LEONARD MYERS. Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsy vania:

1 ear Sir:—I cannot feel otherwise than gratified at your very comp imentary let er upon the passage by Congress o my bill reimbu sing \$7:6000 to our State. The measure, however was as you well remark, just and equitabe in all respects "and I only did my duty in presenting and urging it.

The money was advanced by some of the banks of Philadelphia, neither Congress nor the State Legislature being then in session, to pay those troops from our state who in the great emergency of 1883, volum teered to repel the lovaders and pressed them back tows, ds the decisive battle-ground of the war, at Gettyslurg

towa 38 the decisive battle-ground of the war, at Gettyskurg
when the Legislature met the State, at your instance,
promptly assumed and afterwards paid this sum. Mr.
Inncoln and the Secretary of War fu filed their promise to recommend the reimbursement; and, in spite
of the delays and strong opposition it is a pleasure to
led that tongress at last recognized the validity of the
claim.
The part which Peansylvania bore is the war to put
down the Rebeillon—and Philadelphia did her full sharz—
is indeed a proud one. The records of the War Department show that we turnished over 366,000 soldiers to
defend the Union.
These were exclusive of the militia who, in 1862, 1863.

defend the Union.

These were exclusive of the militia who, in 1862, 1883, and 1894, sprang to aims at a moment's notice to resist the Rebel hordes and in addition to our galiant sallors, who equally with their comrades on the land aided to render the American name more Plustrious than ever. Yet it adds to the fame of our goodly Commonwealth that, throt ghout the war, she had in yourself a Governor whose every rulsation was for his country, and who is known as the riend of its derenders.

Pleased to have received commendations from such a source, I sm, with a neere regard,
Yours, very respectfully

LEONARD MYERS.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29, 1866.

It:—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Druggist Ware Glass Blowers' League, held at the Kensing on Engine House, Toursday evening, September 20, 1866, it was unenimously House, Translay evening, September 20, 1300, it does non-monutary and the september 20, 1300, it does non-monutary and energy in Hop. Loonard Myers for his promptness and energy in piecenting our petitions for an increase of the tariff on glassware, and for his able advocacy of our claims for Protection. Also
Essolved That in him we recognize A TRUE FRIEND
OF THE WORKINGMAN, and or HOME INDUSTRY; of the Workingsian, and be it in ther Resolved, that a committee of two be appointed to present a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Hon. Leorard Myers.

WM. HARMER President.
A. FLACK, Rec. Secretary.
PETER DAILY.
GEORGE E. DUNL P.
Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1836.

To the Hon. Leonard Myers, Member of Congress from the Third District of Pennsylvania:—

Sir:—At a meeting of the Manufacturers and Johnney men Cigarmakers of Philad: P the following resolution, to, ether with other proceedings, was adopted:—
lessived, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Hon. Leonard Myers for the ver, able and consistent manner in which he desended the interests of our business. having stood almost alone in his advocacy of placing the fax on the raw insterial—Extract of minutes of meeting held June 18, 1866.

AUGUSTUS PFAFF, President.

Attest—Charles Baker, Secretary. 1082t

EIGHTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.

HON. CHARLES O'NEILL. EON. JEREMIAH NICHOLS. HON. JOSEPH P. THOMAS. ALEXADER L'HODGDON Common Council,
ALEXANDER J HARPER,
School Directors,
MORRIS PATTERSON,
JOHN H. ATWOOD,
J. F. GAYLEY, M. D.

FOR ALDERMAN, FIFTH WARD,

WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS. WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED. The Latest London and Paris Styles. INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC. STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, FORTFOLIOS, FOCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and avery large stock of FINE STATIONERY R. HOSKINS & CO., STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,

No. 913 ARCH Street. LI EADSTONES, MONUMENTS, ETC. ETC.

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No. 904

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J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

No. 904

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EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES

FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

MESSES. JOHN CROSSEY & SGNS NEW STYLE

6-4 VELVET CARPETS

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